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TURPIE IS TURPID.

He Talks About "Gross Palpable Lies,"

And "Auricular Appendages That Scraped the Dome."

A GREAT SENSATION.

Senator Aldrich the Object of His Attack.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Harris, who is in charge of the tariff bill lost patience yesterday at the way in which progress was impeded by Senator Hale in the morning hour. As on several preceding days, Mr. Hale objected to giving way for special measures in the morning hour. Finally Mr. Harris abruptly moved that the senate proceed with the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Wolcott interposed a question as to whether the committee now intended to report amendments which would change the whole scope and character of the bill. He had understood Mr. Harris to admit that changes were to be made and Mr. Voorhees to deny it. This gentle prod, however, did not force the hand of the Tennessee senator, who said he could not say exactly what amendments were to be proposed.

Mr. Aldrich said it was due to the senate and the country that they should know what bill was to be considered.

"House bill 4,864," interjected Mr. Harris, sharply.

"Yes," replied Mr. Aldrich, "with the amendments," but when are they to be submitted?"

"When we get ready," said Mr. Gray, from his seat.

Mr. Hill submitted an observation or two, which did not seem to please his Democratic colleagues. The senator from Rhode Island, (Aldrich), he said, appeared disturbed about some anticipated amendments. It occurred to him, he said, that inasmuch as the tariff bill had passed from the jurisdiction of the finance committee, amendments reported from that committee would not be entitled to any more consideration than individual amendments, and would have no more preliminary privilege.

Mr. Aldrich admitted this was true in a sense, but perhaps might not be true of this committee. Then, taking a paper from his desk containing the interview with Secretary Carlisle, he said he thought it a strange coincidence that the executive officers of the government seemed always in possession of advance information regarding the progress of tariff reform. President Cleveland, in his message, told the country, in advance what the Wilson bill was to contain, and now Secretary Carlisle came forward with this advance information about the harmonizing of Democratic discord—information, he volunteered, which was in conflict with the recent statement of the chairman of the finance committee.

Mr. Vest raised the point of order that newspaper interviews could not be dragged into the senate chamber but Vice President Stevenson ruled that the chair was helpless, under the rules, to lay the course of any senator in debate. But there was a means of stopping matters temporarily. The debate had been proceeding by unanimous consent, and Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska at this point suddenly threw "senatorial courtesy" to the winds and demanded the regular order. The tariff bill was then laid before the senate.

Mr. Aldrich wanted to continue his comments on the Carlisle interview. Then came a controversy as to Mr. Dolph's right to yield to Mr. Quay, and Mr. Quay's right to transfer the privilege to Mr. Aldrich. It ended in Mr. Aldrich having the floor, and he renewed his comments on the Carlisle interview. In reply to a remark by Mr. Vest that Mr. Aldrich had been falsely informed concerning the proposed amendments to the tariff, and if these statements were repeated, it must be on his responsibility. Mr. Aldrich accepted the challenge and rose with the statement on his lips that he was "informed and believed that amendments had been added to the bill since it had been reported to the senate as he had previously stated." He asserted the amendments were in print, and said it was his understanding they were to be submitted to the senate shortly. They were, he was certain from what he had heard, of a nature to completely change the character of the bill. As a result of this condition of affairs, the senate was no nearer the final consideration of the bill than three months ago when the bill came from the house.

Mr. Mills followed, in a brief, sharp speech, characterizing the proceedings of the day as pyrotechnical on the part of the Republicans. Senator Voorhees, slightly pale and not quite steady in his moves, from recent illness, took the floor for the purpose of replying to the speech made by Senator Sherman last Saturday, and denied the statement of Mr. Sherman that the full finance committee had not had opportunity to consider the pending tariff bill in the usual way.

Mr. Voorhees insisted that the record showed that the bill had been considered in every detail, from end to end, and that the minority had ample opportunity to offer amendments. He called particular attention to Mr. Aldrich's motion made in committee to strike out the income tax feature. "I desire to say right here," he said, commenting on this motion, "no matter what rumors may be floating in the air, that the income tax will stay in this bill."

Messrs. Allison, Teller and Hawley then took a hand in the discussion, while Mr. Hale returned to the Carlisle interview, declaring that it bore all the earmarks of authenticity. Then Mr. Palmer took a turn and Mr. Carey and Mr. Chandler joined in the

colloquy, which Mr. Harris vainly endeavored to bring to a close.

Turpie Creates a Sensation.

A few minutes afterward an incident occurred which created a profound sensation. All the Democrats had been more or less irritated by the prodding from the other side, directed principally against Mr. Aldrich who was maneuvering the opposition. Mr. Turpie, who got the floor when Mr. Palmer sat down, made a direct assault on Mr. Aldrich, the like of which has not been heard in the senate chamber for years. He declared that three monstrous untruths had characterized the opposition, three gross, palpable lies, of inconceivable mendacity. The first of these untruths was that a new bill was being prepared by the secretary of the treasury; the second that two or three hundred amendments (it did not matter which) were to be presented and the third was that the bill reported from the finance committee was not the bill to be passed. All these assertions had been categorically denied by four Democratic members of the finance committee.

"And yet," continued Mr. Turpie, raising his hand aloft and stretching it toward Mr. Aldrich, "the senator from Rhode Island comes in here and says he believes they are true. There could be no such an issue of veracity. I prefer to believe and I do believe the senators of this side, and I disbelieve the senator—no, I will not say senators—I disbelieve the diminutive unit of the other side who asserts the contrary. Who is the author of these reports that are being circulated here and in the newspaper press? Who claims the paternity? The senator from Rhode Island, I recollect the predecessor of the honorable senator from Rhode Island, he continued, with biting and venomous irony, referring to the Senator Aldrich of 1890 as a different individual from the Senator Aldrich of to-day, "but even he could not then have been the author of all three of these untruths. He might have been the author of one, but this would have driven him from the field. He had been a drug clerk and was familiar with that line of business and other lines as a wholesale grocer. We who were here then will never forget the writhing of his distinguished countenance; his enormous development of cheek that extended from ear to ear and from chin to forehead. We will never forget his auricular appendages that scraped the dome of the capitol."

"How can the present senator hope to rival his predecessor in the hate of truth and in the love of falsehood that has always characterized the cheats of protection?" When Mr. Turpie sat down there was a hush upon the chamber. Every one was amazed at the personal character of the attack upon Senator Aldrich.

Then all eyes were turned on the Rhode Island senator. He rose slowly. "In the position the senator from Indiana now takes," he said, slowly and deliberately, "he speaks for no one but himself. Under other circumstances and conditions I do not believe he would have made the speech he has made." Mr. Aldrich took his seat. The incident closed without another word, and Mr. Quay took the floor and resumed the prepared speech he began some weeks ago.

Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—When the house met Mr. McKeljohn of Nebraska, called up the senate bill for the construction of a bridge across the river Niobrara near the town of Nebraska City, Neb., and it was passed.

At 12:27 the house went into committee of the whole to consider the army appropriation bill.

At 5 o'clock the committee of the whole arose and the bill, with amendments, was reported to the house, and at 5:11 p. m. it passed. Then the house adjourned.

DAWES COMMISSION.

It Submits a New Proposition to the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., May 1.—The Dawes commission has withdrawn its first proposition to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and presents for the consideration of these nations another plan as follows:

"We propose to treat with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations jointly on these general lines to be modified, as may be deemed wise by both parties, after discussion after conference.

First—To divide all lands now owned by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, not including town sites, among all citizens of the two nations according to the treaties now in force, reserving the coal and minerals for sale.

Second—The United States to agree to put each allottee in possession of the lands allotted to him without expense to allottee.

Third—Townsites and coal and minerals discovered to be the subject of special agreement between the parties and such as will secure to the natives and those who have invested in them just protection and adjustment of their respective rights and interests therein.

Fourth—A settlement of all claims against the United States including the leased district.

Fifth—All invested funds and all moneys derived from the sale of town sites, coal and minerals, and from the sale of the leased district, as well as all moneys found due from the United States to either of said nations to be divided per capita among their citizens according to their respective rights under the treaties and agreements.

Sixth—All moneys due the citizens of said nation, except that voted to school purposes, to be paid per capita to the citizens of each nation respectively by an officer of the United States, who shall be appointed by the president.

Seventh—If an agreement shall be reached with the Choctaws and Chickasaws a territorial government shall be formed by congress over the territory of the two nations and such other of the five civilized tribes as may have at the time allotted their lands.

Eighth—The present tribal government to continue until after the lands are allotted and the allottees put in possession each of his land and the money paid to those entitled to the same.

MAKING READY.

How Commonwealers Spent the Day Yesterday.

Preparing for Commencing the March Today.

COXEY VISITS CRISP.

Who Declines to Interfere With the Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The second day of the commonweal army in Washington was spent by Commander Coxe in making arrangements with the authorities for his May day demonstration, and by the men in the miserable little camp up at Brightwood, in grumbling at the poor fare provided for them.

The long advertised procession will start this morning at 9 o'clock if the program is carried out and the good roads army march past the White house, war department, treasury and up Pennsylvania avenue past the capitol. Nine mounted policemen detailed by Major Moore will lead the head of the procession. Miss Mamie Coxe of Massillon, the 17-year-old daughter of the commonweal chief-tain, will ride at the head of the procession, representing the Goddess of Peace.

If the army attempts to march into the capitol grounds it will be stopped and their leaders arrested if they persist.

Having finished their public demonstration the commonweal soldiers will march to a vacant lot at Second and M streets, southwest, where they will pitch their tents, and the leaders announce that this will be the permanent camp of the army of peace until the good roads bills are passed by congress.

Coxey sallied forth after breakfast to the district building. He announced his desire to move to the new camp grounds on the vacant lot at Second and M streets. Commissioner Powell objected on the ground that the proximity of James creek, with its foul odors, made the place unhealthy. "We could fumigate the grounds," said Mr. Coxe. "Besides our people are very healthy. They can stand a great deal. If you could only have seen some of the trials and tribulations they have undergone on their march here you would not think the presence of a canal would affect them."

"How long do you expect to remain here?" asked Commissioner Ross.

General Coxe smiled and chuckled audibly: "Why we expect to remain here until we get action on our bills. The few men that are with us are only a forerunner of what is coming. Of course when the full strength of the army arrives this lot will not be large enough." Permission was granted Coxe to camp by the canal on the condition that he would employ a plumber to make the necessary sanitary regulations.

Replying to a question as to whether he had received any encouragement from congress about the passage of his bills, he replied: "I have not. Congress will not act until forced to."

Sergeants-at-arms Bright of the senate, and Snow of the house, were closeted with Coxe a quarter of an hour. These officials pointed out the statute concerning meetings and processions in the capitol grounds, and in reply to his objections, that the law was unconstitutional, they told him that they were here to execute the law and not to construe it. They called Mr. Coxe's attention to the fact that the law provided for its own suspension by the vice president and the speaker of the house, whereupon the commonweal leader announced his intention of seeing them.

Coxey started out early to obtain an interview with Messrs. Stevenson and Crisp and request them to suspend for the day, the regulation closing up of the capitol grounds to parade. It was not until 11:10 that Mr. Coxe was able to obtain an interview with Mr. Crisp. At that hour, however, he was received, and in company with Carl Browne remained forty minutes. Mr. Coxe asked that his men be allowed to enter the grounds of the capitol as individuals and later to assemble on the steps for the address.

Mr. Crisp inquired concerning the nature of the address which would be delivered, and Mr. Coxe outlined his well-known doctrine. Mr. Crisp declined to interfere with the laws concerning the use of the capitol grounds and buildings.

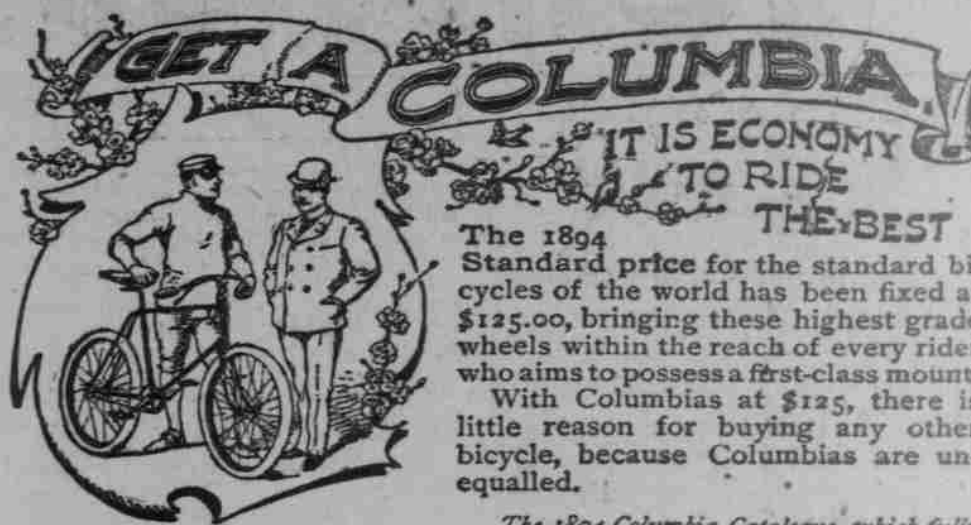
Mr. Coxe went to the Normandi hotel twice during the evening to see the vice president, but Mr. Stevenson was out. Mr. Coxe's plan as outlined, is to take every step to bring about his object, not with the expectation of success, but for the purpose of putting his case before the courts in the legal test which he expects. He will proceed until he is stopped by the officers of the law. His plan is then to demand that he be arrested, and he will appeal to courts of law. The chief of police issued a permit allowing the army to parade.

KELLY'S ARMY IN DES MOINES.

Recruits Coming in Rapidly—1,575 Reported for Rations.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 1.—The denunciation by the laboring classes of the action of the city authorities in the handling of the industrial army and the continued growth of sentiment favorable to Kelly, kept the city officials in a turmoil all day yesterday. Mayor Hillis is said to have stated during the afternoon he would go to the camp with a police magistrate, declare the army as vagrants, and sentence them to three days in jail. Then he said he would turn the papers over to the sheriff to serve, thus shifting the responsibility on to the county.

Kelly said he would not walk out of town, and he expected to have a train Wednesday. His army grew rapidly during the day. Bands of men came



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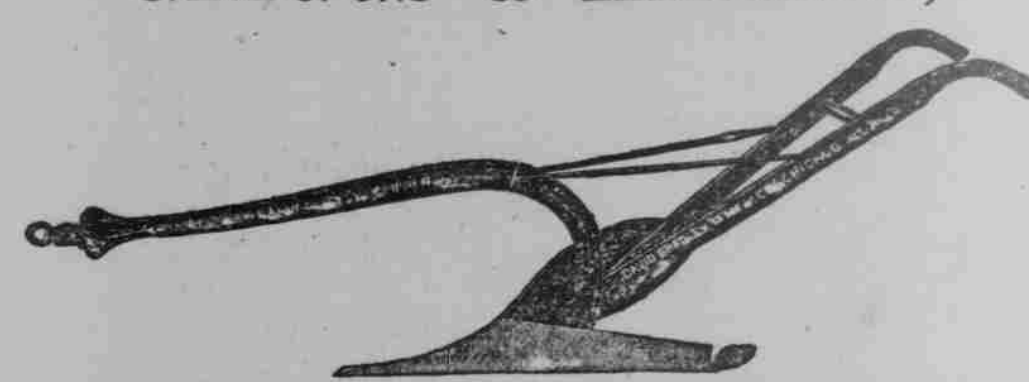
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in from all directions, and 1,575 reported for rations last night. More are coming in all the time, and Kelly expects to lead 2,000 men to Chicago. The city has kept its promise to furnish but one day's provisions, but the citizens' committee sent out six wagon-loads last evening and say there is sufficient food promised to keep the army for a week.

As revenge for the slight received from Mayor Hillis the citizens' committee has been busy all day developing sentiment for Kelly with the result anything but satisfactory to the authorities.

THE PORTLAND ARMY.

Judge Bellinger Orders Their Discharge and Purges Them From Contempt.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 1.—United States District Judge Bellinger ordered the discharge of Portland contingent of the industrial army, who are charged with contempt of court in violating an injunction of the court, restraining them from interfering with the property of the Union Pacific railway. Fifty-two men arraigned arose and addressed the court, saying they were not aware they were violating an order of the court, and promising to obey the laws in the future. Judge Bellinger then discharged them.

UTAH'S CONTINGENT.

Under Command of Mr. Carter the March Eastward Is Begun.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 1.—Mr. Carter and his band of unemployed fellow-citizens, claiming to number 530 men, left the city yesterday afternoon. All negotiations with the Rio Grande Western railroad having failed for the time being, the journey was begun on foot.

We employ Topeka labor; we are for Topeka first, last and all the time. Our Prices as low as the lowest. Call and see us. AITHEEN & MCMAHON, Popular Priced Tailors, 610 Kansas ave.

The finest butter may always be found at the headquarters of the Eudora creamery, near the street railway transfer station, Eighth and Kansas avenue.

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On Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla—Ague, Malaria, Neuralgia, Bick Headaches.



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I have found such benefit in Hood's Sarsaparilla during the summer that I intend never to be without it. I could scarcely go about for ague and malaria, when I got a bottle. Every day after that I found myself improving. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I got as fleshy and strong as any woman would wish to be. Instead of housework being a burden it is now a pleasure. I used to have

Neuralgia Headaches, But seldom have them now. If I feel I am going to have a headache, it matters not at what hour, I just take one of Hood's Pills and in

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures less than half an hour the dizzy feeling is all gone." MISS HATTIE STUART, Elm Dale, Kan.

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